

REMARKS

Upon entry of the above amendment, the claims will be 21 to 31.

Undersigned acknowledges with appreciation the personal interview with the Examiner on July 12, 2005.

No specific agreements were reached at said interview and the substance of the interview is generally summarized in the Interview Summary Record.

The above amendment is responsive to points set forth in the Official Action.

In this regard, a new set of claims is presented wherein new claim 21 replaces previous claims 10 to 12. New claims 22 and 23 recite preferred ranges, support for which is evident on page 7, first full paragraph of the present application.

New claims 24 to 31 directly or indirectly depend on claim 21 and are based on claims 13 to 20, respectively.

Claims 10 to 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hyde et al. (U.S. 5,565,246 A) in view of Moens et al. (WO 01/59021 A1).

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The present invention relates to a process for forming a heat-resistant raised print comprising the following steps:

- a) applying a wet inked print to a substrate;
- b) applying a radiation-curable acrylated polymer powder composition, including plasticizer, to the wet inked print on the substrate, whereby the powder composition adheres to the wet inked print;
- c) heating the powder to melt, whereby the powder composition flows and fuses with the wet inked print to form a raised, radiation-curable melt; and
- d) irradiation of the raised radiation-curable melt whereby the raised, radiation-curable melt polymerizes and forms a heat-resistant raised print on the substrate.

Hyde also relates to a process for forming a heat-resistant raised print from a radiation curable cmposition, but fails to disclose or suggest that a composition comprising 25-75 wt% of (meth)acrylated polyester and 25-75 wt% (meth)acrylated

epoxy oligomers and as a plasticizer, a radiation-sensitive, semi-crystalline (meth)acrylated polyester can be advantageously used.

Moens et al. discloses (meth)acrylated polyester powders comprising oligomers and a radiation-sensitive, semi-crystalline (meth)acrylated polyester. Moens et al. teaches that this polyester powder is suitable for use in powder varnishes and paints. They can be applied to diverse substrates such as paper, cardboard, wood, fiber board, textiles, metals, plastics.

However, Moens et al. do not teach or suggest to use the powder compositions in printing application and especially do not disclose or teach that the powder composition adheres to a wet inked print nor that the powder composition fuses with the wet inked print and hence can be used for making raised prints by the method taught by Hyde.

Hence, the one skilled in the art would not combine the teaching of the printing method of Hyde with the powder composition of Moens et al. which is disclosed for use in paints and varnishes.

Combining the teachings of these two documents can only be based on an improper hindsight reconstruction of the present invention.

Accordingly, the rejection on Hyde in view of Moens is untenable and should be withdrawn.

No further issues remaining, allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

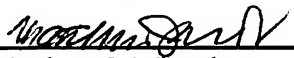
If the Examiner has any comments or proposals for expediting prosecution, please contact undersigned at the telephone number below.

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